

The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 5860

號六十六八千五第

日五命七月年子丙戌光

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 12TH, 1876.

二月廿

號二十九英 香港

PRICE \$2 PER MONTH.

Arrivals.

September 11, ALBERT, American man-of-war, 344, Commander J. D. Marvin, New York 26th May, at Sea Canal, and Singapore September 3rd.

September 11, SOMERSET, British steamer, 1,000, John Torriss, Sydney August 19th, and COOKTOWN 2nd, General GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

Clearances.

At the HARBOUR Master's Office.

SEPTEMBER 11TH.

MARIE-HEDWIG II, Ger. bark, for Nowchowang. CARIBBEAN, British steamer, for Swatow. PENDA, British steamer, for Sagon. BOOM, British steamer, for Singapore, Sydney, and Melbourne.

BURMESE, British steamer, for Singapore. CLACKNACHTIN, British bark, for Whampoa.

Departures.

September 11, KING THRI, Siam bark, for Tientsin.

September 11, BETHANY, British bark, for New York.

September 11, TARTAS, Ger. bark, for New Ching.

September 11, ADELIA MARIA, German bark, for Gura.

September 11, BENEFACTOR, American bark, for Amoy.

September 11, NOEMA, British bark, for Swatow.

September 11, FENENO, British steamer, for Sagon.

September 11, BOWEN, British steamer, for Singapore, Sydney, &c.

Passengers.

AERIUS.
For Somerset, etc., from Sydney, &c.—
22 Chinese.

DEPARTED.
For Bowen, etc., for Singapore, &c.—
For Singapore and Amoy—333 Chinese.
For Sydney—Mr. McRae, and 3 Europeans.
For Pendo, etc., for Sagon—
1 Cabin and 150 Chinese.

TO LONDON.
For Burnside, etc., for Singapore—
1 Cabin.

Reports.

The British steamer SOMERSET reports left Sydney at 2 p.m. on 18th Aug., and arrived in Cooktown at 7 p.m. on the 25th, weighed anchor and proceeded at 5 p.m. on the 26th. The following night anchored for 7 hours off Cape Direction, it being too dark and thick to proceed. Anchored at 10 p.m. on the 27th, and proceeded to and cleared Hinchin Island at noon on the same day. Passed North of Trevor Land at 11 p.m. on 1st Sept. Through Manila Straits at mid-night on the 2nd, Banks Straits at 4 p.m. on the 4th. Arrived on the 6th, passed through the Bataan Channel, and 10. am. on the 8th, cleared the Minoro Straits; sighted Lamb Island at 11.30 a.m. on the 10th, and approached the Minoro Straits, S.E. winds and 40 miles to the N.W. Straits of Manila; thence to the Minoro Straits light. Weatherly winds and rains. Fresh S.W. monsoon with squally weather and much rain to long 119° E., when the N.E. monsoon set in with equally weather, which continued until arrival in port.

SWATOW SHIPPING.

August ARRIVALS.
31. Namo, British sra., from Coast Ports.
31. Swatow, British steamer, from Shanghai.
31. Douglas, British sra., from Hongkong.
September—
1. Somerset, British steamer, from N'ham.
2. Yesso, British sra., from Coast Ports.
4. Norma, British steamer, from Hongkong.
4. Marguerite, French sra., from Bangkok.
4. Huamou, Ger. bark, from Newchow.
6. Feronic, German sra., from Hongkong.
6. Andriklos, Ger. bark, from Newchow.
6. Caudine, German sra., from Newchow.
6. Salina, Italian sra., from Newchow.
6. Bellona, Italian sra., from Newchow.
6. DEPARTURES.
31. Borealis, German sra., for Tientsin.
31. Universe, French bark, for Chambay.
31. Namo, British steamer, for Hongkong.
31. Chelco, British steamer, for Sington.

September—
1. Wille, British schooner, for Chefoo.
2. Merlin, British schooner, for Newchow.
2. A. Fredrich, Ger. bark, for Newchow.
2. Yesso, British steamer, for Hongkong.
6. Hamburg, German bark, for Chefoo.
6. Norma, British steamer, for Hongkong.
6. Arratoor Apay, Brit. sra., for Shanghai.

AMOY SHIPPING.

August ARRIVALS.
31. Langlois, British sra., from Taku, &c.
31. Karron, British sra., from Hongkong.
September—
1. Douglas, British sra., from Hongkong.
1. Chelco, British steamer, from Swatow.
1. Haichow, Chin. gnatboat, from Foochow.
2. Yesso, British steamer, from Foochow.
2. Ile, British schooner, from Tamsui.
2. Haicong, British sra., from Hongkong.
2. Taiwan, British sra., from Tamsui.

FOOCHEW SHIPPING.

August ARRIVALS.
27. M. & Helen, German bark, from Amoy.
25. Europe, British steamer, from Shanghai.
22. Lung-fu, Govt. b., from China.
31. Yunnan, British steamer, from Tientsin.

September—
1. Douglas, British steamer, for Foochow.
1. Yunnan, British steamer, for Foochow.
1. Hengshui, British steamer, for Tamsui.

Vessels that have arrived in Europe from Ports of China, Japan and Manilla.

(For last Half's Advice.)
From Date of Arrival.
Aurora (s.), Manila July 24
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Ganges (s.), British steamer, from Hongkong July 29
Glenlyon (s.), British steamer, from Hongkong July 29
Galley of Lorraine (s.), Hunkow Aug. 30
Christine (s.), Hunkow Aug. 30

Auction Sales To-day.

J. M. A. B. M. ST. ONG At 2 P.M.
Chinese and Japanese Curios.

To be Let.

TO BE LET.
(With Immediate Possession.)
THE PREMISES, No. 8, PRAYA, late in the occupation of Messrs. GILMAN & CO. Gas and Water laid on.
Apply to GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO. at 704, Hongkong, 16th May, 1876.

TO LET.
NOS. 3 and 5, SEYMOUR TERRACE, PEDDARS HILL.

Apply to DAVID SASOON, SONS & CO. at 512, Hongkong, 14th August, 1876.

TO LET.
THE HOUSES, Nos. 13 and 15, STAUNTON STREET, Queen's Road.

Apply to TURNER & CO. at 1122, Hongkong, 18th July, 1876.

TO LET.
THE HOUSE, No. 3, LOWER MOSS TERRACE, A. T. TURNER & CO., Queen's Road.

Apply to SHARP, TOLLETT, AND JOHNSON, 599, Hongkong, 25th August, 1876.

TO LET.
WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.

THE "HUT", Castle Road.

HOUSES on Upper Mosque Terrace.

All with Gas and Water laid on.

Also.

A First-class GODOWN at Wauch of about 5,000 tons capacity.

Apply to T. G. LINSTEAD, 161, Hongkong, 31st July, 1876.

TO LET.
WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.

THE DWELLING-HOUSE, NO. 4, ALEXANDER TERRACE.

THE DWELLING-HOUSE and OFFICES, NO. 1, Wyndham Street.

THE BUNGALOW, NO. 24, Gage Street.

THE DWELLING-HOUSE, NO. 2, Gage Street; occupation by 1st June.

Apply to DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO. at 1864, Hongkong, 12th June, 1876.

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LITERARY AND ART GOSSIP.

It is said that proprietor of *Vandy Fair* profited by his success in America, and has now a large residence in New York, which he will shortly publish under the title of "Malcolm."

Professor Karl Simrock, one of the most distinguished literary men of Germany, died at Bonn on the 17th July.

A movement is on foot for procuring a pension from the Civil List for Mrs. Thoresbury, wife of the late Walter Thoresbury.

The learned estate of the learned arachnologist M. de Quatrefages, the just taken up at Bayeux (Calvados).

A pamphlet entitled "Ploma Judicium, as Viewed by Primitive Christianity," by Canon Jenkins, has just been published.

Miss Rhoda and Miss Agnes Garrett are to publish before very long a Handbook of Domestic Decorative Art.—*Athenaeum*—A pamphlet entitled "Bogard and Bowring's A Sketch of the History and Mystery of the Craft," by C. J. R. Turner.

Information reaches the *Builder* that many of the drawings now in the Exhibition at Philadelphia are being much injured by the absorption of moisture.

Messrs. Whitaker & Co. have nearly ready for publication their volume on "Prussia and French Organization, Practice and Progress," which a large impression is being printed.

The French Academy is selecting the subject for the competition for the prize of £100 in 1878, a "Eulogy or Buffon," and for that of Powley, a "Eulogy of Abel." Clever

An important speech by Perugino, master of Raphael, has just been discovered in the Vatican Library. The Italian Government has sent M. Bonaparte, painter, to the spot to make a report.

On the 7th of July, there died at Stockholm, Charlotte Bremer, the only sister of the celebrated Miss Fredrika Bremer, in whose literary labours to a considerable degree partook. The deceased lady was born in 1799.

In Italy, Desanges has won the honour of being appointed architect to the Prince and Princess of Wales and to their Majesties the King and Queen of the Netherlands, poet laureate of a Royal garden party at Chatsworth.

Professor Ferrier, of King's College Hospital, has embodied the results of the series of important investigations which he has been conducting on the subject of the function of the brain in a work which will be published shortly.

The Academy understands that Messrs. Maxwell & Co. will publish in the autumn for the first time, a Catalogue of Westminster, a collection of arms and copies connected with school life, produced during his master's days of Marlborough College.

Major-General Sir J. E. Alexander writes to suggest that the obelisk of Alexandria should be placed in the triumphal arches of west India, at the foot of Northumberland Avenue, and that it appeals for further subscriptions towards lifting it to London.

The Cavalier Enrico Albino, one of the most distinguished of Italian architects, died suddenly at the age of 30. He was son of the Captain of Naples, especially celebrated for his skill in designing palaces, and had received the title of count by him. At the time of his death he was engaged upon the figure of the cathedral at Florence.

A memorial window is being prepared for erection in the parish church of St. Mary, Southampton, in honour of the late Right Rev. Dr. John Wilberforce, D.D., Bishop of Winchester, who had received the title of count by him.

There is now in the Brussels Museum a remarkable statue, dedicated to the Goddess of Elysium, the work of the well-known Belgian sculptor, Joseph Geefs; also an allegorical painting by Rubens, which represents the same goddess surrounded by all the attributes of hygiene and medical science.

On the last July, in the Court of Session, Edinburgh, a jury awarded damages to the amount of £600 to Mr. George Smith, a novelist, in action against the *Glasgow Herald* for infringement of copyright, in reprinting from the *Pall Mall Gazette* a tale entitled "A Hero and a Martyr." The damages were originally paid at £20.

We (Atheneum) regret to announce the death at Adyar, last Saturday night, of Mr. Atheneum, author of "The Story of Naples and Italy," now in its second edition, and was the third son of Mr. Gordon of Buthuan, in the county of Aberdeen. He went to Italy in 1863, and became editor of the *Athenaeum* and *Daily News* in 1873. In May last he came home in broken health, but it was too late.

A remarkable series of photographs, accompanied by explanatory letterpress, has been issued by "Bell's Weekly Messenger," now issued for private circulation, and is the work of Mr. Percival J. Lane, one of the Sons of Falstaff, King's College, Cambridge, with a view to show that several of the doctrines of physical philosophy, hitherto recognized as cardinal and axiomatic, must be accepted with considerable reserve.

Amongst Messrs. Trübner's announcements are the following:—"On Reliable, with a German and English Translation, in two volumes, *Friedrich Hall's Grammatical Exercises*, in Latin, Eastern Hindoo, and the Vernaculars of Eastern Hindoo, and Western Bengal, commonly called 'Ganvani,' by the Rev. A. F. H. Horne, Professor of Sanskrit at Javayam College, Benares; 'A Grammar of the Hindoo Languages,' by the Rev. S. H. Kellogg; and Michael Servetus; 'His Life and Works,' by Dr. J. G. Whittaker."

Morris Leitch, the most fertile Hungarian novelist, who is said to have published the enormous number of 160 volumes of romance, novelties, and dramas, is at present occupied with writing two new novels. M. Iokai, now in his fifty-first year, will write in the Hungarian. Revolution of 1848-49, when he issued the "Twelve Foia's of Pest," and later on followed the Government of Vienna in his books. Some years ago he established at Pest the "Hot of the Fathers' Land," as an organ of the Left.

Sir George Drakes has in the press as Appendix to his "Doubtless," forming a valuable addition to some of our country histories, especially those of Cumberland, Westmoreland, and Lincoln.

The work, which will be ready for early publication, gives an exhaustive history of the noble family of Windor, from the reign of Edward II. to the Royal Public Library at Dresden, 160 pages.

On the 25th of August, 1876, from the Antwerp, Liege did, in the course of a tour through the Fitzwilliam Earls of Kildare and Desmond; the present Duke of Leicester and the families of Grace, Carew, Durst, and Gerald. Rosel Smith, Soho-square, is the publisher.

In the autumn will be published, at Dresden, Dr. Martin Luther's First and Oldest Lecture on the Cross, written in 1513-1515. From the Antwerp, Liege did, in the course of a tour through the Fitzwilliam Earls of Kildare and Desmond; the present Duke of Leicester and the families of Grace, Carew, Durst, and Gerald. Rosel Smith, Soho-square, is the publisher.

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On

Extracts.

A WATER-LILY AT EVENING.
Sleep by on the lake,
Without one troubled dream;
Thy hundred rays to break,
Until the musing bell begin,
Shall ring me back again,
To live its life apart from pain.
So still is thy repose,
So pure the petals seem;
At heaven would here dissolve
Our peace, and we might deem
A soul in each white lily,
Passionless, from the hand of day.
Yet but a flower thou art,
And thou art but a dream,
Though kept so near apart
From every earthly part.
A life so passionless could know,
And a world of human woe,
—Spectator.

THE HONEST MAN.

Who is the honest man?
He who can tell his purpose,
To God, his neighbor, and himself;—
Whom neither foes nor friends can
Uphold, or wrench from living all their due.
Whose honesty is not
So base, or ev'ry thing a milline wind,
Can blow away, or glitter look it hid;
Who rides his sun, and even tries
While the world now tries by, no jaded bairn.

THE WORLD TRIED, AND FOUND FAITHLESS, TOO.
The world is a shrewd trial to us;
Nor need we shrink from it, both heart and star,
Till be the thing, and it's ample weight;
All being brought into it;
What pines or persons fall, for doth pay
Whom none can work or wea
To use in anything a trick or slight;
For above all things, he abhors
To protect works of art from similar disasters.

All of a grief, and all else close and straight,
Who never feels or thaws
At close temptation? When the day's done
His goodness sets not, but in due time;
The sun to others throw his love,
And is their virtue: virtue is his sun.—
George Herbert.

A LAND OF PLENTY.

A new work on the History, Resources, and Productions of South Australia, gives a glowing picture of the southern part of the colony. The vines, which have grown in within a few miles of Adelaide. All the fruits that flourish in England will grow well in this province. Apples, pears, almonds, cherries, strawberries, currants, raspberries, gooseberries, rhubarb, and berries have been produced in the southern part of the colony. But, in addition to these, we can grow in abundance those fruits which are only produced in hothouses in England. Grapes, peaches, apricots, nectarines, and figs grow in the open air with a small amount of culture. Oranges do wonderfully well in the colony with only a little care. They have whole acres of healthy orange trees laden to the very ground with the golden fruit. At the same time may be seen on the same tree the lovely orange blossom, the green fruit, and the oranges fully ripe. Some of the colonists have gone to great expense in the cultivation of the orange, and their labour and enterprise have been amply rewarded. All these fruits which are luxuriant to the poor, and even to a large section of the middle class—in England, during the season, the daily food of the poorest in South Australia. When the fruits are ripe, there are but few tables on which several pounds of grapes or dozens of peaches and apricots are not found. A dozen pounds of grapes can be bought in the market for sixpence, and a dozen peaches for threepence or fourpence. Another delicious luxury in hot weather is the water melon, which grows freely, and is eaten with avidity to any extent—especially by children without the slightest evil effect. It would do an Englishman's heart good to look upon the breakfast table of a South Australian of moderate means, gorging under the weight of the most luxurious fruits. In the northern parts of the colony tropical fruits can be produced to any extent, the tropical industries carried on with suitable labour. The pineapple and banana amongst fruits, and the sugarcane, the cotton plant, rice, tea, and coffee may all be produced there; in fact, all tropical products will flourish, and the time is not far distant when these industries will be cultivated to a large extent with the facilities which are now offered to settlers by the Government.

EELS FROM HORSE HAIRS.

M. F. writes:—"A discussion has been going on amongst a number of gentlemen at Glasgow whether eels can be produced from horse hairs. The believers in this theory say these hairs, with their roots attached, are taken from the tails of horses, are put into a running stream, run, or water, during summer or warm weather, such as this, and after remaining there for about three weeks they assume or become possessed of life, and commence to move and wriggle about as eels do. These eels are called 'horse-hair eels.' They retain all the appearances of the horse-hair—they have no head, eyes, or fins, and do not propagate; they simply become possessed of the lowest form of life. Some, indeed, go farther, and allege they can swim against the current; but the majority content themselves that they possess life—actual life within themselves, whereby they move about. It is somewhat strange all the experiments made by both believers and unbelievers were done when they were boys. One gentleman, who doesn't believe it, says from the period the hairs remain in the water accumulate adheres to them, and give them the appearance of hairs." He adds: "I would have a specimen sent to me, and if it comes up to my expectations, I will adopt the theory." I have in my library a book upon this subject, entitled the 'Origin of the Silver Eel,' by David Cawthron, of Shields-on-Tyne, Newcastle Street, 1862. This gentleman makes out that eels are born from a beetle which he calls the 'eel-beetle,' and he gives a most wonderful picture of the eel's birth in the act of parturition. He winds up one of his chapters thus—"They come upon quantities of silver eels in an open ditch in a marsh. I captured here a few beetles, and informed you present, that these insects were the parents of the eels. They believed me, and rejoiced in the solution of the mystery." The last is, the creature that a horse's tail soaked a sufficient time will at last adapt themselves to the new element and become eels."

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CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS.

The stain attaches to the execution of Spain, that on the 20th May, 1506, the great navigator, who had done so much for the Spanish Monarchy without reward, and suffered so much for the Spanish Monarchy, without complaint, was allowed to pass away from this earthly world in poverty and neglect. More than three centuries have elapsed, during which "Cossas d'Espana" have almost become a by-word amongst nations, and now the Great Republic of the West is claiming its contumacy has resolved to redress the ancient injustice of the ancient monarchy of the Spanish Indies, and he also happens to have found a preventive, at least, in his own country. They cleave the bodies above, and were there to add fire to the air. I cannot find that anything is known about their habits. They belong to the Aphelinidae, with the earthworm and the leech. In these a series of minute pores, ranged along each side of the body, lead to delicate sacculi, over which is woven a net of minute pulmonary vessels in which the blood is aerated. My secretary, Mr. Scarfe, tells me the numbers of these hair worms were found in a large vessel built for the reception of rainwater, which was used for making bacon-breaded ale and washing purposes at our home at Syrington, Frank Buckland in *Lond. and Water of 8th July*.

MISCHIEVOUS PEOPLE.

Upon the authority of Dr. Isaac Watts, we were wont to learn that it is the Evil Principle which invariably provides mischievous occasions for idle hands. It is to be noted, however, that mischief is very industriously pursued, while, by some, is regarded almost as the light of a profession, or as the labour of the life apart from pain.

TC live its life apart from pain;

So still is thy repose,
So pure the petals seem;

At heaven would here dissolve
Our peace, and we might deem

A soul in each white lily,

Passionless, from the hand of day.

Yet but a flower thou art,

And thou art but a dream,

Though kept so near apart
From every earthly part.

From every earthly part.

A life so passionless could know,
And a world of human woe,
—Spectator.

F. W. B.

Another object well repayng a visit are the mills at Ombla. Our road towards Gra-
vosa, the bay that forms the entrance to the
Ombla, lay through a country bright with
almond and orange trees in full blossom.
One crop, of which we saw many fields, ex-
hibited, while by some, is regarded almost
as the light of a profession, or as the labour
of the life apart from pain.

which life should be devoted. Of course
there are forms of mischief not really
distinguishable from madness; an incessant
inclination to destroy is indeed, one of
the evidences of insanity. Nevertheless
when some years since the Barberini, or
Portland Vase in the British Museum was
broken into a thousand pieces—to be subse-
quently restored by a marvelous exercise of
patience and ingenuity—the plea of insanity
was not urged on behalf of the culprit. He
was content to attribute the act to nervous
excitement, induced by previous intertem-
poraneity. The law was at this time almost
powerless to deal with cases of mere mischief,
however outrageous its extent. Had William
Lloyd—for so the criminal was called—a
partner of Dublin attempted to steal
the vase, justice would have known how to
punish him. But as he had simply
smashed it, justice was much perplexed how
to punish the offendee, indeed, how
to punish the offendee, indeed, how
it could be considered an offence at all!

The prudential magistrate evaded the difficulty

by saying nothing whatever about the vase,

and inducing upon William Lloyd a fine of
£5, the value of the glass-case in which the
vase had been contained. The fine was paid,
to learn, after a brief delay, by a munificent
friend; and a special Act of Parliament
protects works of art from similar disasters.

was the main result of William Lloyd's mis-
chievous exploit.

This was a case of wanton mischief, re-
markable because of the beauty and costliness
of the object shattered, but not otherwise to
be differentiated from many minor mis-
chievous involving the injury or the
destruction of property. There is difference
of degree, not of kind, between the smashing
of the Barberini Vase and the mutilation of
the iron or stone-work of a drinking-fountain,
the trampling down of shrubs, the twisting of a knocker,
the breaking of a window, and similar mis-
erable offences. And, of course, there are
more serious outrages, such as throwing
stones at a passing train, or placing obstacles
upon the metals, by which means many lives
may be placed in the gravest peril. No
doubt, to mind in a morbid state, these do
best they may. The bird-pole is indifferently
wielded. By thrusting the end of the pole
against the vertical face of the rock, the
crusader can spring out at considerable
distance, and approach the diffident at a
different spot. He is to do this with the
pressure of his foot against the rock, if his
foot is to be of small service. This
is the third pole indifferently wielded.

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